

## Major Murphy, Red Cross Head In Europe, Here

Commissioner Arrives to Report to Davison on Work of Mercy

\$35,000,000 Is Spent

Every Hamlet in France, Belgium and Italy Received Aid, He Says

Major Grayson M. P. Murphy arrived in this city yesterday afternoon to report to H. P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, the results of his work as Red Cross commissioner in Europe. When he has presented his formal report on his Red Cross work Major Murphy expects to go back to Europe to serve with the American expeditionary forces.

"By May the American Red Cross will have spent between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 in Europe," said Commissioner Murphy. "And," he added, "it is by far the best money the United States has ever spent. There is not a town or hamlet in Italy, France or Belgium that has not felt the benefits of the American Red Cross."

Persuading Lauded Work

"Four days after war was declared on Austria we had Americans in the field," said Major Murphy. "The vigor and dash with which the Red Cross acted in Italy was taken as an indication that Americans can do in a military way."

"You have to take care of the situation behind the fighting lines if you are going to keep soldiers fighting, and that is what the Red Cross is doing. General Pershing told me he considered the work of the Red Cross the most important that could be done until American troops can take an active part in the war."

"This war, as perhaps you have often heard," said Major Murphy, "is no longer a war of armies. It is a war of nations. No matter how hard the armies may fight or what great victories they may win, it is plain to be seen now that the fight is going to be lost on the side which the nation cracks first. It is for this reason that I regard the work of the American Red Cross as of such stupendous importance."

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## Holders of Potatoes Are Facing Big Loss

Effort to Market Record Crop Likely to Affect Prices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The latest report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture shows a record potato yield of 442,836,000 bushels, which is not only the greatest potato crop the country ever produced, but is 9,000,000 bushels more than was indicated in the report a month ago. The December figures also show a wheat production of 650,828,000 bushels, which is 3,000,000 bushels less than seemed probable in the preceding month.

A Department of Agriculture statement says: "The potato, bin in Uncle Sam's agricultural storehouse is piled higher than it has ever been, higher than it was thought to be a month ago, while the wheat bin contains less. And yet that wheat bin should be chock full if we are to win the war. We can't fill the wheat bin this year, and we can't afford to assume it will be filled next year. But the thing we can do is to dig into the wheat bin less and into the potato bin more; to eat, here at home, more potatoes and less bread, and thereby leave the wheat bin free for military requirements."

"Past experience warns against a continued hoarding of the potato crop. In 1914 the potato crop was 409,921,000 bushels. In the winter of 1914 that crop moved into consumption very slowly, just as the crop is doing now. Much of it was held in storage on farms or in warehouses, until in the early spring of 1915 it was suddenly sold for starch factories for 25 and 30 cents a barrel, and the rest of the crop was sold for starch or was deliberately thrown away."

Under the traffic tangle that now obtains there could be no hope of handling the enormous potato crop if a rush should be made to market it all at once. A heavy loss would be incurred. The marketing of the crop must be spread out over the winter, the rush next spring may come, as it did in 1915 to late.

The United States Department of Agriculture is urging an understanding of these conditions by the people of the country will bring about the correction of a very grave situation and will cause the doing of the two necessary things: eating of potatoes and less bread by every individual, and the marketing steadily during the winter and spring of the potatoes now held in storage."

Major London Running One-Man Filibuster

Socialist Demands Quorum Every Morning, to Great Discomfort of Absentees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Meyer London, Representative from New York City, is conducting a one-man filibuster in the House of Representatives which is causing much embarrassment to his colleagues from the greater city. Mr. London is indignant at the refusal of the House to take up for consideration his old age insurance and pension bill. So every morning, just after the House meets, he rises and makes the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

There is seldom ever an actual quorum in the House chamber, except when the members know there is going to be a record vote; so this always forces a rollcall, with the result that every day the absence from the official duties of certain members of the House is revealed.

This is never considered "lulley," but Mr. London has been deaf to the appeals even of the Tammany men, who cannot spare the time to sit in Washington right along. To-day Democratic leader Kitchin tried to straighten Meyer London out, explaining that he had been really understood what Mr. London's bill was all about.

But the filibuster is still on.

Baptist Campaign To-day

Five-Minute Speakers Will Explain War Work

American Baptists will launch here to-day a ten-week campaign to educate men of their religion in what is to be required of them in the present world crisis. The drive will culminate with a week's campaign for \$1,000,000 in addition to all other amounts raised for the emergency incident to the war.

Thousands of five-minute speakers will expound the facts of the world situation and the duty of Baptists in meeting it. In every state the campaign will be organized by special committees of laymen under the direction of state managers. "The time to prepare for peace" and "The love of Christ constraineth us" will be the slogans.

Million U.S. Men Uninsured

Soldiers and Sailors Neglect to Take Out War Risk

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—One million soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States are so sure that they are coming back from the war alive and well that they have neglected to take out the war insurance provided for their families by the government, according to the Council of National Defense.

The opportunity of getting under the insurance act expires on February 12, and the Council of National Defense is aiding the war risk bureau, in trying to get every man in the army and navy covered by them. The insurance continues in force for the present year and five thereafter. At the end of that time, it will be converted, upon application, into any other form of insurance.

Workers and Wages Here

Show a Steady Increase

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Manufacturers in New York State employed in December last almost one-half of the time in the preceding month and paid out nearly one-half of 1 per cent greater wages than in November, according to the report of the State Industrial Commission made public to-day. The leather, metal, machinery and textile industries showed the largest increases in activity over the previous month. Many plants suffered from shortages of coal, which reduced their production, the stone, clay and glass groups sustaining the heaviest losses.

The average weekly per capita earnings for December was \$17.71, compared with \$16.51 for December, 1917; \$13.49 for the same period in 1915, and \$12.56 for 1914.

## Red Cross Appeals For 40,000 Nurses To Serve Armies

Urgent Demand for Them in American and British Forces

Only 16,500 Enrolled

Requirements and Age Limits Are Modified to Aid Recruiting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—To supply the demand for 40,000 nurses for the American armies and to supplement the nurse corps of the British armies an urgent appeal for recruits was issued to-night by the department of nursing of the American Red Cross, the mobilizing agency for nurses in military service.

Of the 90,000 registered nurses in the United States only 16,500 have enrolled in the Red Cross, which forms the reserve for the United States army nurse corps and the United States navy nurse corps. It is to those not yet enrolled that the appeal of the Red Cross to-night is especially directed.

In order to meet the increasing demands of the army and navy nurse corps the Red Cross has modified somewhat its former requirements for enrollment. The age limit has been lowered to twenty-one years, and in special cases nurses over forty may be accepted. Smaller schools for nurses have been placed on the accredited list and applicants are judged on their merits.

Red Cross nurses assigned to duty in military hospitals automatically become members of the army or navy nurse corps, and after their assignment to duty are no longer under the supervision or direction of the Red Cross. These nurses, when on active duty, are entitled to the same government war risk insurance as army and navy officers and enlisted men.

Within the last few days the Red Cross nursing service has recruited and equipped a group of 100 nurses and army nurse corps for service with the British expeditionary forces at the request of the British government.

Already the nursing service of the Red Cross has equipped and sent abroad 1,700 nurses for service with the army and navy nurse corps. About 2,500 nurses have been assigned to camp and cantonment hospitals in this country, and more than 2,000 nurses have been organized into units and practically all ready for mobilization.

In addition to the nurses serving with the army and navy nurse corps, fifty-five Red Cross public health nurses are on duty in the sanitary zones surrounding the cantonments, eighty-nine are serving directly under the American Red Cross in France, twelve are in Rumania, three in Greece and one in Serbia.

Princeton's "War Deficit" Is \$91,295

University's Financial Condition Affected by World Conflict, Says Dr. Hibben

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Princeton University's financial condition has been seriously affected by the war, according to the report of President John Grier Hibben to the board of trustees. This shows that at the end of the fiscal year, July 31, 1917, the deficit amounted to \$70,326.32. For the 1917-18 academic year it is believed that the deficit will amount to \$141,295.20.

Of this amount, says President Hibben, "no exact, as heretofore, \$30,000 from the graduate council fund, leaving as a war deficit \$91,295.20 to be provided from other sources. We should regard this as an extraordinary item, due to the extraordinary times through which we are passing, and it should be regarded generally as a 'war deficit.'"

The university, Dr. Hibben says, has paid the difference between the government and academic salaries of all professors and assistant professors who have entered the service.

Begin Recruiting Campaign For Church Workers To-night

Protestant churches of New York will begin to-night a recruiting campaign to obtain for church work men to replace the four thousand active workers of the metropolitan district who are now in the armed forces of the United States. Churches throughout the city are hard up for men to aid them in their enterprises, and it is hoped that this campaign may bring forth many volunteers.

Two recruiting rallies will be held this evening—one at Guild Hall, 52 East Twenty-fifth Street, and the other at the D. K. E. Club, 20 West Forty-fourth Street.

Montclair Federal Building Held Up

\$100,000 Appropriation Withdrawn to Prosecute War

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 20.—The \$100,000 that the government appropriated for the construction of a Federal building in Montclair has been withdrawn and will be devoted to the prosecution of the war, while people of this town will be obliged to wait until peace comes for the promised structure.

Secretary McAuliffe has made this announcement to Congressman Lohrbach, in a letter received yesterday.

"I am sure," he writes, "there is not a patriotic citizen who is not willing to submit to inconvenience to help win this war."

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## Pianist in Artillery Plays in War Concert

Percy Grainger Gives "High-Brow" Music for Community Service

Percy Grainger, formerly one of the most promising young pianists in the field of music, but now playing a saxophone in the band of the 15th Coast Artillery, demonstrated that he had forgotten none of the art that was his in civilian life yesterday when he played the piano at one of the series of War Community Concerts at the Harris Theatre.

These concerts are being given by the War Community Service of New York for the benefit of lonely soldiers and sailors marooned here. To aid his brethren in arms, Mr. Grainger played "high brow" and "low brow" music alike.

His programme included the "Hungarian Grand Fantasia," "Shepherd's Boy," one of his own compositions, and "Let's Lend a Hand for Uncle Sam," written by Rocco Resta, leader of the 15th Coast Artillery Band.

Others who appeared in yesterday's concert were Macklyn Arbuckle, Walter McKay, Mollie King, Betty Wheeler and Helen Rook.

## Plan Patriotic Propaganda for School Children

Teachers Move to Offset Seditious Influences at Work Here

Teachers, principals and superintendents of the New York public schools met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and agreed to prepare plans for the mobilization of democracy's second line of defense—the school children. It was determined that patriotic propaganda should be started systematically in the schools to offset other influences that are at work in the country.

The propaganda is to take the form, for the present, of instruction to teachers for a system of education. Think of the enormity of closing the schools for lack of fuel while one school remains open. It is absurd and humiliating. The safety of democracy depends just as much upon the training of the children in the schools as in the training of the boys in the trenches.

"It may take a generation," said Dr. Gustave Straubmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, "but it must be done. The cooperation of the parents, of the community, must be had. We must feel in heart and mind that we are part of the great American nation, and we can and must pass this spirit of patriotism over to the children under our care."

Dr. Robert McNeill McElroy, chairman of the committee on patriotism through education of the National Security League, said: "Our second line of defense is the boys and girls now looking to the teachers for a system of education. Think of the enormity of closing the schools for lack of fuel while one school remains open. It is absurd and humiliating. The safety of democracy depends just as much upon the training of the children in the schools as in the training of the boys in the trenches."

Socialists Hear Expelled Teachers and Denounce The Board of Education

During a mass meeting in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, yesterday, the newly appointed Board of Education came in for its first severe criticism. This was for its decision to hold secret conferences, and the members were characterized as a body that "knows nothing of education."

Thomas Mufson, Samuel Schmalhausen and A. Henry Schaefer, the teachers expelled from De Witt Clinton High School, taking in the 2,000 men and women present, repeated their attacks on the "Prussianization" of the public school system.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting: "Whereas, the public schools, rightly belonging to all the people, have been brought into disrepute by the autocratic conduct of official superiors of the type of John L. Tildesley; and

"Whereas, the public schools have been demoralized by the institution of the infamous method known in other ages as the 'Prussianization' of the public school system; and

"Whereas, many teachers have been subjected to a brutal grilling, the like of which has never been heretofore attempted in the people's public schools; and

"Whereas, the continuance of this antiquated and disreputable method of inquiring into the personal and private views of citizens is a disgrace which the enlightened public can no longer endure; therefore,

"Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Board of Education, at once, call a halt on the inquisition of 'moralizing the people's school system.'"

The meeting was held under the auspices of the East Harlem agitation committee of the Socialist party.

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## Butler Would Close Libraries Handling Pro-German Books

Author Declares Even Teuton Editions That Merely Entertain Should Go

Others Called Seditious

Propaganda Is Knife Intentionally Aimed at Heart of U. S., He Says

"The library that buys seditious books and puts them on the public shelves, with easy reach of every reader, ought to be closed and its coal confiscated for use in a munition factory."

This opinion of one of the trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library stands out in sharp contrast with the stand of the trustees of the Newark Public Library for the retention of enemy propaganda books. Coming as it does from Ellis Parker Butler, author of "Pigs Is Pigs," who besides being a trustee is a member of both the book and executive committees, which pass on the free reading matter for the entire Borough of Queens, it is important testimony in the campaign of the Vigilantes against the dissemination of books adulterated to poison the American mind.

The Queens library operates twenty-one branches and twenty-five additional stations.

Butlers All German Books

Mr. Butler said yesterday: "A book praising Kaiserism, Prussianism or in any way setting forth anti-American ideas or sentiments is at this moment, a knife intentionally aimed at the heart of America. The open shelves of a public library are no places for such books to-day."

"There are two kinds of books—those meant to entertain and those meant to teach. If a pro-German book is meant to entertain it is not needed in a library while we are at war. There are plenty of innocuous entertaining books to supply the demand. If a pro-German book is meant to teach, it can teach nothing at this time but sedition. To advance the circulation of pro-German books through our libraries is to advocate making our libraries fountains of sedition."

"Books other than merely entertaining books are written to color the minds of their readers. Especially in war time does the writer seek to color the reader's mind. Every patriotic war book written to-day has that reason for its existence. Every German propaganda book, however skillfully the real meaning of the book may be hidden, has that same purpose. It is written to color the mind of the reader, making it ready in patriotism, duller in Americanism, a more suitable background for receiving suggestions of sedition and treason. If this is not so, why is the book written?"

"The Queens Borough Public Library has an immense number of war books, and it is buying all the interesting and valuable books of that character that are printed. It is not so fat-headed, however, that it buys a book merely because it has the word 'war' in its pages. It does not think it necessary for a library to be as purblind as that. I think our library is sufficiently wide awake to be able to distinguish between a book and certain bound pages printed with German propaganda."

Significance of Ruling

Whether Darrow and Werner are convicted and sent to prison for treason will be matters of trifling consequence as compared to the definition of treason set forth by Judge Dickinson. This ruling sets a new line, beyond which present day conditions for the enemy within our gates transgressing.

The indictment returned against Werner and Darrow charges them with making and conveying false reports, to promote the success of the enemies of the United States. That on June 15, 1917, and divers dates thereafter the defendants wilfully published in the Philadelphia "Tagblatt" and the Philadelphia "Sonntagsblatt" false reports and false statements concerning the war between the United States and the Imperial German government, intended by the defendants to promote the success of the enemies of the United States by weakening the cause of the United States and strengthening the cause of the Imperial German government.

Articles Are Quoted

The indictment records a translation from the "Tagblatt," of September 7, 1917, headed:

"WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?"

"MANY SUICIDES IN PERSHING'S ARMY REPORTED."

The indictment goes on to state: "Which said article was false, as the defendants then and there well knew, in this, that the caption 'Many Suicides in Pershing's Army Reported' conveyed the impression that many more suicides had occurred than the facts reported showed."

Another article in the "Tagblatt," August 22, 1917, quoted Senator La Follette as saying, "that next winter bread riots could be expected in the big cities."

According to the indictment Senator La Follette used the words "bread riots" and the "Tagblatt" editors knowingly changed the reading to "bread riots."

As a result of the exposure of the trustworthy articles published in the "Tagblatt," agents of the Department of Justice raided the office of the Philadelphia Tagblatt Publishing Company and arrested Werner and Darrow, together with Peter Schaefer, president, Paul Vogel, treasurer, and Herman Lemke, business manager. The latter three were afterward released.

When the facts became known the matter was brought up in the United States Senate and a law enacted whereby any foreign language newspaper printing a criticism of acts or policy of the United States government to make print an English translation in a parallel column.

It was found this week by hunters, and upon examination was found to contain twelve jackrabbits, ten cottontails, three skunks, a coyote, a wolf and a chicken hawk.

Wire Dragged by Runaway Balloon Bagged Wild Animals

SALINA, Kan., Jan. 20.—A ball of fence and telephone wire weighing several hundred pounds gathered by the long cables of the big army balloon that strayed from Omaha several weeks ago, destroying farm property and leaving a path of destruction over Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, was dropped twenty-five miles south of Wakeney.

It was found this week by hunters, and upon examination was found to contain twelve jackrabbits, ten cottontails, three skunks, a coyote, a wolf and a chicken hawk.

Where Volunteer War Workers Are Needed

Do you who are staying at home want to help win the war?

The Tribune will publish from time to time your request for volunteer work, as well as appeals from patriotic organizations for volunteer war workers. Drop a line to the City Editor, New York Tribune, 154 Nassau Street, or telephone, Beckman 3000.

## Cour Upsets Precedent of '61 In Holding Words To Be Treason

Civil War Judge Released Prisoners Accused of Seditious Talk, but Philadelphia Jurist Now Holds "Tagblatt" Editors for Printed Statements

[Special Correspondence]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—"Words may be acts and acts words," said Judge Dickinson, in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in deciding that Louis Werner and Dr. Martin Darrow, editor in chief and managing editor, respectively, of the Philadelphia "Tagblatt," would have to face a jury on the charge of treason. The date for their trial has not been set.

In reaching this decision, Judge Dickinson was without a precedent in court procedure in this country later than 1861. The case in question was one involving a New Yorker, whether a citizen or not is not stated, who was charged with seditious talk. The learned jurist, Justice Nelson, of the United States Court for the Eastern District of New York, ruled that "words are not acts," and released the accused. Judge Dickinson, referring to Judge Nelson's decision, refused to be bound by the latter's ruling.

Judge Dickinson's Comment

Judge Dickinson, in holding Werner and Darrow for the jury, said: "Words may be acts and acts words. Words, on the one hand, may be mere sound and fury, signifying nothing; on the other hand, they may be fraught with the most frightful significance and be acts followed by the most dreadful consequences."

"Treason, as we are now concerned with it, assumes, as a proper attitude of all who are subjects to this law that of being well disposed toward the United States and of